## EXHIBIT

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9	Attorneys for Plaintiff		
10	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT		
11	NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA		
12	SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION		
13	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,	No.: CR 06-0287 MHP	
14	Plaintiff,		
15	v.	ORDER OF DETENTION PENDING TRIAL	
16	BOBBY WADE,		
17			
18	Defendant. )		
19	This matter came before the Court on July 17, 2006, for a detention hearing. Defendant		
20	Bobby Wade, was present and represented by Chief Assistant Federal Public Defender Geoffrey		
21	D. Hansen. Assistant United States Attorney Drew Caputo appeared for the United States.		
22	Pretrial Services submitted a report to the Court and the parties that recommended		
23	detention, and a representative of Pretrial Services was present at the hearing. The Government		
24	requested detention, and Defendant opposed. Proffers and arguments regarding detention were		
25	submitted by the parties at the hearing.		
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For the reasons set forth in this Court's Order of Detention Pending Trial dated 12/9/05 in *U.S. v. Henderson*, CR 05-0672 MHP and Judge Laporte's Order of Detention Pending Trial dated 5/31/06 in *U.S. v. Henderson*, CR 05-0609 JSW, the Court finds that the Sixth Amendment right of confrontation does not apply to detention hearings, but that general principles of Due Process applies pursuant to *U.S. v. Comito*, 177 F.3d 1166 (9th Cir. 1999) and *U.S. v. Winsor*, 785 F.2d 755, 757 (9th Cir. 1986). For the reasons stated on the record, the factors relied upon by the Court in finding flight risk are based on undisputed facts and documented evidence. The Court has not relied on evidence of questionable reliability where the truth-seeking function of this Court's determination would be substantially enhanced by the presentation of live witnesses subject to cross examination.

Upon consideration of the facts, proffers and arguments presented, the Court finds by a preponderance of the evidence that no condition or combination of conditions of release will reasonably assure the appearance of Defendant as required. Accordingly, the Court concludes that Defendant must be detained pending trial in this matter.

The present order supplements the Court's findings at the detention hearing and serves as written findings of fact and a statement of reasons as required by 18 U.S.C. § 3142(i)(1).

The Bail Reform Act of 1984, 18 U.S.C. §§ 3141–50, sets forth four factors that the Court must consider in determining whether pretrial detention is warranted. These factors are:

- (1) the nature and circumstances of the offense charged (§ 3142(g)(1));
- (2) the weight of the evidence against the person (§ 3142(g)(2));
- (3) the history and characteristics of the person including, among other considerations, character, employment, family, and past conduct and criminal history (§ 3142(g)(3)); and
- (4) the nature and seriousness of the danger to any person or the community that would be posed by the person's release (§ 3142(g)(4)).

With regard to the first factor, the nature and circumstances of the offense charged,

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Defendant is accused of unlawful possession of a firearm and ammunition, in violation of 18
U.S.C. § 922(g)(1). It is uncontested in this case that Defendant had to be apprehended by the
police after a foot chase. While there may be a dispute as to the events leading up to the chase,
the fact that Defendant had to be apprehended after a chase was not disputed. This fact militates
in favor of detention here, as it demonstrates risk of flight.

The second factor, the weight of the evidence, is considered the least important. The Bail Reform Act neither requires nor permits a pretrial determination of guilt. *United States v. Gebro*, 948 F.2d 1118, 1121–22 (9th Cir. 1991). The Court notes that according to the arresting officers, during the chase, Defendant threw a sock containing a loaded .38 caliber revolver onto the ground. The Court accords little weight, however, to this proffer.

The third factor, the history and characteristics of Defendant, supports detention.

Defendant has a recent conviction in 2005 for evading a police officer. According to the police report, he led police on a high speed automobile chase for several miles, then fled on foot. He also has used a series of aliases in his contacts with law enforcement officers over the years, utilizing six (6) different names in his contacts with police. He was convicted in 2003 of False Identification to Peace Officer. Defendant has suffered six (6) felony and two (2) misdemeanor convictions in the last seven (7) years. In 2005, he violated his parole and was sent to Pelican Bay. Defendant's community ties further support detention here, as he lacks a stable employment and residential history. He has not presented any responsible adults to serve as sureties.

For the fourth factor, the nature and seriousness of danger to the community, the Court makes no specific findings because the United States sought detention solely based on flight risk.

Accordingly, based on the evidence presented at the hearing, the Court finds by a preponderance of the evidence that no condition or combination of conditions of release will reasonably assure the appearance of Defendant as required.

Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3142(i), IT IS ORDERED THAT: 1 2 (1) Defendant be, and hereby is, committed to the custody of the Attorney General for confinement in a corrections facility separate, to the extent 3 practicable, from persons awaiting or serving sentences or being held in custody 4 5 pending appeal; 6 (2) Defendant be afforded reasonable opportunity for private consultation with his 7 counsel; and (3) on order of a court of the United States or on request of an attorney for the 8 9 government, the person in charge of the corrections facility in which Defendant is 10 confined shall deliver defendant to an authorized Deputy United States Marshal 11 for the purpose of any appearance in connection with a court proceeding. 12 13 14 Dated: July 19, 2006 HON, EDWARD M. CHEN 15 United States Magistrate Judge 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26

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